

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3494.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....\$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....\$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman, Hongkong, Esq.,
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.,
H. Stollert, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—

The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
6 " " " 4 " "
3 " " " 3 " "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 " "

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [8]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

5 per cent. on Fixed Deposits for 12 Months.
4 " " " 6 " "
3 " " " 3 " "

2 " " " Current Account daily balances.
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1893. [698]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP.....\$1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
Wm. Kewick, Esq., Chairman,
Adolf von André, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq.,
Egbert Iveson, Esq., H. D. Stewart, Esq.,
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:—
The Hon. J. J. Kewick, | The Hon. C. P. Chatter,
H. Hopkins, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
Agents—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS

and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [199]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,185,000

BANKERS:—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
6 " " " 4 " "
3 " " " 3 " "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP

SHARES of this Company will be TRANSFERRED on which the Calls on the NEW SHARES standing in the same Name remain unpaid.

By Order, R. LYALL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [144]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUMMER CHARGES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER,

\$75 PER MONTH

for BOARD and LODGING in ROOMS facing Peddar Street or to the Eastward.

FURNISHED ROOMS without Board \$45 Per Month.

Apply to Manager and/or Secretary.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1893. [157]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,

(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that

such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between Hotel, Lix and the Private Boarding House—providing it be first-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M., or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per Menu or Order—the Parties sending dishes, etc., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person.....\$35.00
Tiffin.....\$15.00
Dinner.....\$10.00

SPICIAL TIFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [123]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED on UN-

FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to

Mrs. MATHER,

2, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1893. [154]

Insurances.

AN ENDOWMENT POLICY FOR £500.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES

of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—

(a)—It secures an Immediate Provision

for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.

(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(c)—It supplies an excellent investment

for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.

(d)—The Surrender and loan values are

larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN

THREE YEARS IN FORCE—

should the Policy-holder wish to dis-

continue future payments, he will be

entitled to receive on application, a

FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a

proportionate amount of the Sum

Assured, as explained in the Pros-

pectus.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1893. [747]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on

favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal

to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1891. [415]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY

LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,

&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

CHOW KAM WENG,

Acting Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1893. [173]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAIKLS 600,000; \$833,333.33.

EQUAL TO.....\$318,000.00.

RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lee Sing, Esq., | Lo YUK MOON, Esq.,

LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.,

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES at all parts of the

world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1881. 1869

Intimations.

GYMKHANA.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING

will be held in the HAPPY VALLEY, on

SATURDAY, 22nd July.

EVENTS:—

I.—FOOT RACE—Australasians, 100 yards.

II.—FOOT RACE—Europeans, 100 yards.

III.—POWY RACE—1 Mile.

IV.—TUG-OF-WAR—Australasians.

V.—LADIES' NOMINATION—Polo Pony Race.

VI.—4-MEN CHAIR RACE—Europeans.

Conditions and Particulars on application to

A. H. THOMAS, Capt., D.A.A.G.,

Head Quarter Office.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1893. [795]

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the

Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER

MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney,

will conduct the business of The Hongkong

Telegraph.

R. FRASER-SMITH,

Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1893.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date I will not be

Responsible for any DEBTS contracted

by my Wife ZULMIRA GOMES DE ENCAR-

NACAO.

J. D'ENCARNACAO.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1893. [775]

EAST POINT DAIRY AND FARMING

COMPANY, LIMITED,

(WONG-HEI CHONG).

CONTRACTORS TO THE GOVERNMENT

CIVIL HOSPITAL AND THE ROYAL

NAVAL HOSPITAL.

THE above Company undertakes to Supply

the general public with COW'S FRESH

MILK, CREAM and BUTTER at the following

prices:—

Cow's Fresh Milk.....@ 4 Cents per 4 Imperial Pint Bottle.

Fresh Cream.....@ 5 Cents per Pint.

Fresh Butter.....@ 15 Cents per Pound.

Orders from any part of the Colony and

British Kowloon, sent to the Company's Office,

No. 51, Queen's Road Central, will be promptly

attended to.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1893. [711]

J. W. KEW & CO'S

STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and

CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality

of FRESH FILTERED WATER offered by

J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages

derived from their being able to Supply their

Water in and about the time occupied by the

old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

We impeding the loading or discharging of

Cargo.

Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & Co.,

c/o Carrolls & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, 19th June, 1893. [644]

Intimations.

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

735

F. E. REILLY, PROPRIETOR.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED

PIONEER BRAND TOBACCO, 1 lb. Tins.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

DAISY CIGARETTES.

WILLS' THREE CASTLES, BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE, and GOLDEN

FLAKE HONEY DEW TOBACCOS.

WILLS' THREE CASTLES CIGARETTES, in hermetically sealed tins

containing 50 each.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1893.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "GLENGYLE"

LATEST SPECIALITIES IN

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS IN IMMENSE VARIETY.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1893.

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East,

affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cutlery being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communication.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adding the Hotel, and is under the same Management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING AND HOSIERY.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

RAIN COATS AND CHAIR APRONS.

UMBRELLAS, LEGGINGS, RUBBER BOOTS.

HATS.

TENNIS SHIRTS, TENNIS SCARFS, TENNIS SHOES, TENNIS BATS,

TENNIS BALLS, TENNIS NETS.

BATHING DRAWERS, BATHING DRESSES, SPONGES, TOWELS, BATH SUNDRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1893. [1971]

W. BREWER.

CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Complete 12 vols. \$35.

VICTOR HUGO'S NOVELS, Complete Edition in English, Beautifully Illustrated, 13 vols. \$15.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, \$7.

NEW NOVELS, 111. NEW MUSIC!!!

BOOKS OF TRAVELS.

AMERICAN SONG FOLIOS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 1

It is a part of the monthly routine in the English fleet. The French allege that it is only a precaution against possible attack in case M. Pavie hauls down his flag and goes on board; but the Siamese are by no means sure that it does not foreshadow a bombardment—hence, the excitement. As a matter of fact, the *Luthe* could do nothing alone; she might destroy a couple of houses, as the chief heavy metal, but her crew is too small to make an attack likely to succeed on any point. The *Alahakakri* and her smaller consort the *Makut Rajahumar* lie off the Palace in readiness for action, stores and munitions all on board, and the crew at quarters. They are big enough to give a very good account of half-a-dozen *Luthe*s.

The chief immediate cause of the critical situation, of course, is the recent "massacre" of which I wrote in my last. M. Pavie has formally communicated the details to the Siamese Government, and asked what they are going to do about it. As they have no information on the subject and cannot expect any until about the end of the month, they very naturally decline to answer. They by no means accept the story as told by the French papers, however, the Siamese who are alleged to have been killed, and led the attack on the *Alahakakri*, Phra Yot, is well known here as a quiet, prudent individual, and as, moreover, a member of the Siamese forces in the locality of Kienmoum, or, was then, something under fifty, it is improbable that he had over 200 men with him, as is alleged by the authors of the report—three Annamite refugees.

But apart from that there was almost an explosion here in Bangkok, early this week. The mail from Saigon is brought by a small merchant steamer, the *J. B. Say*, which makes two or three times a month. Last trip it was immediately on her arrival, a number of packages were transhipped to the *Luthe*, which lay a few yards off, in defiance of the protests made by the Customs officials. A few days ago she returned, and the Customs at once sent fifty armed men on board, to prevent a repetition of the smuggling. A similar force of sailors and marines was at once despatched to the vessel from the *Luthe* and the revenue officers were clearly given to understand that if they attempted to open a box or to prevent its transshipment, they would be pitched overboard. The matter was at once notified to the Foreign Minister by the head of the department and by M. Pavie, with the result that a hurried order was given to the customs people to interfere. The *J. B. Say* instead of making her usual stay of several days, was despatched about thirty hours later, which may or may not be significant.

Troops are still being sent to Mekong-wards daily, and as the French are also hurrying large numbers of troops to that region, they are bound to be at hand, hammer and tongs, before long. All sorts of rumors are current—now that the French fleet is at Cape St. James, waiting for telegraphic orders to come further; now that they are at Saigon, and so on. The *Lion*, it is known, is in the Gulf, since she cannot keep the *Luthe* company. That is the vessel for which M. Pavie some time ago telegraphed in French, not in English.

I hear on good authority that the Chief of the Black Flag, who had hitherto been interned somewhere in Yunnan, had escaped, and was preparing to re-engage the French. If he does, M. de Lanesman will begin to wish that he had not reduced the military strength of Tonkin quite so recklessly a couple of years ago. He has already interdicted the export of rice from Saigon from the 1st July.

The arrangements for the protection of foreigners have been taken publicly notified of course, but the intention is, in case of necessity, to utilize the British Legation, Consulate, &c. as a sanctuary for British and German subjects under a guard of men from the *Swift*. It will be a squeeze, big as the grounds are, for there are nearly 200 Britishers, besides thousands of Indians, Chinese, Burmese, &c., who are under British protection.

Bangkok, June 26th.

A telegram was received from Saigon on Saturday that the blockade was likely to commence on the 1st July.

A rumor went round yesterday that Capt. Jones, V. C., the British Minister, had been attacked on the road, but it turned out to be only a distortion of a rather serious carriage accident. Whilst driving with Capt. Kirby, of H.M.S. *Swift*, he was thrown out of the vehicle, hurting his head rather seriously.

The chief apprehension as yet felt is as to the danger of Chinese property going on to the various Consulates, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is taking in any amount of valuables and securities.

A report has been received of an extraordinary affair on the Mekong. Some 1,500 Annamites appeared recently in front of Kemmarat, and afterwards withdrew.

The retreat became a flight, for some reason, and a large number of the troops, which are to take Siam, the life for some time yet.

The stock of rice is getting low, and prospects of this season's crop are very gloomy. *Strait Times*.

THE STRANDING OF THE "GLENARROCH."

A Board of Trade Court of Inquiry was held at Liverpool on the 18th of May into the stranding of the steamer *Glenarroch* on the St. Patrick's Causeway, Cardigan Bay, in March last. The Court found the owner would profit to the extent of £1,400 if the vessel were totally lost, and was of opinion that a leak in the condenser was the deliberate act of the chief engineer, who was a son-in-law of the captain. The vessel might safely have been taken on to Holyhead or Liverpool, but she was imperiously navigated, and no adequate measures were subsequently taken to get her off the ground. The Court found that the master and chief engineer had wilfully put the vessel ashore, and therefore the certificates of both would be cancelled.

With reference to this the *Citizen* makes the following observations:—The arrest of Captain O'Leary and Chief Engineer Wilmshurst, followed almost as a matter of course upon the judgment of the Court of Enquiry, instituted by the Board of Trade, which found that the steamer had been wilfully and purposely castaway, by those officers, on St. Patrick's Causeway, while on a voyage to ballast from London to Liverpool. It is almost always, however, that such prompt action is taken by the Public Prosecutor. In this case it almost appears as if it were just the least bit premature, as the accident had been entered on appeal against the decision of the Court of Enquiry in cancelling their certificates, and it is not possible that their arrest on the charge of felony may tend to have a prejudicial effect on their chances of getting the decision of the inferior Court annulled. As, however, the accused have been remanded on bail by the magistrate at Liverpool, before whom they were brought, in order that an appeal may be heard before the criminal action is proceeded with, justice has suffered seriously from the mere fact of the arrest. If the officers in question are innocent, we very sincerely hope that they may succeed in clearing themselves. There is no question that the task before them is a formidable one, for never before, we think, certainly never within our recollection, has the

finding of a Court of Enquiry been so clear, as decisive, and so condemnatory. Should they be proved guilty, scarcely any punishment, not even general servitude for life, to which in such cases they would be liable, would be too severe for such a crime, involving, as it does, the risk of many human lives. That ships have on many occasions been wilfully cast away, or set fire to, in order to obtain the insurance money, is more than a matter of suspicion. In some cases it has amounted to a moral certainty in the minds of underwriters, but it has always been so difficult of proof that the culprits have escaped scot-free, and the underwriters have been obliged to content themselves with paying 60 per cent. or so of the loss, and leaving it to the owner to bring an action for the remainder. If they dare. It is seldom that a Court of Enquiry has such evidence brought before it to justify such a finding as that delivered in the case of the *Glenarroch*, and, therefore, however the case may eventually turn out, there is ample reason for the action taken by the police authorities.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. W. MCGREGOR SMITH.

A home paper records the above and states that under a receiving order made on the 15th May against William McGregor Smith, described as of an address in Sinclair-road, West Kensington, accounts have been submitted, completed by the observations of the Official Receiver (Mr. A. H. Wildy). The liabilities are returned at £19,474, of which £18,733 are unsecured, with assets estimated to produce £1,450. The debtor states that about fifteen months ago he came to reside in England, having previously lived for twenty-seven years in Hongkong and the Philippines Islands. For many years he has been engaged in procuring concessions at various places abroad. His expenses have been paid by persons sharing in any profits derived from these ventures. The Official Receiver asserts that about fourteen years ago when trading as a sugar refiner in Hongkong, the debtor was adjudged bankrupt. The liabilities were about \$15,000; but, according to his statements, within a year of his bankruptcy he paid every creditor in full and obtained his immediate discharge. Confessing a month or so later in a planting concession in a mountainous district in the Philippines Islands, and three life policies, and an interest in a coal-mining concession. The debtor attributes his insolvency to his inability to realize shares in various public companies, which he believes will ultimately realize a considerable sum.

SOUTHERN BANDITRY.

The *Shanghai Mercury* translates the following from the Peking Gazette of June 12th:—Wang Wen-shao, Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow, and Tan Chun-pi, Governor of Yunnan, report in a joint memorial to the Throne, that in the early part of this year the banditry near the border of Tonkin caused great trouble to the peaceful inhabitants of that region. The miscreants in question numbered about two thousand and were under the leadership of a bold and able chieftain named Hia Kwei-ogan, called Wang Yuen-cha. On the morning of January 15th, the bandits after a fierce struggle with the people, sacked and occupied Lao-cha (old Station) and Mang-lang Tan Khe-ching, the commandant of the Su-Yuen garrison, as soon as he received information of what had taken place, lost no time in despatching troops to drive the bandits from the captured posts. Lao-cha was surrounded by the soldiers next morning and an engagement took place in which the bandits were completely defeated. Some of the bandits made a sally from out of their cover and tried to escape, but the soldiers pursued them so hotly that a second engagement was brought about at Yangpo, in which 60 bandits were killed and a great number of horses and weapons of various kinds captured. The remainder of the bandits succeeded in reaching Slachae (new station) which they occupied and strengthened. The soldiers encamped before the position on the evening of the 19th and next morning made their assault. The battle was a very severe one but in the end victory favoured the soldiers. Wang Yuen-cha and 300 outlaws were killed and the remainder were forced to take refuge in a strong though small enclosure in the centre of the station, which the soldiers proceeded without delay to lay siege to. For some days following a series of skirmishes took place, in which, though the bandits sustained some losses, they invariably suffered defeat. In these desultory engagements they lost 60 more men; and worse than all, their redoubtable leader Hia Kwei-ogan was severely wounded. At last the shattered remnants of the brigand forces succeeded in breaking out of the enclosure. A great number of them were cut down and only a few made good their escape. Several other places which the bandits had taken possession of were recaptured similarly. In all these fights only 15 soldiers lost their lives but a good many were wounded. A reinforcement sent by the Kail-hwa Prefect to the assistance of Tan Khe-ching succeeded also in retaking some captured villages and in driving the bandits, who had been ravaging a wide district along the Tonkin border into the fastnesses of Wang Yuen-cha. On the 1st February the Prefect's soldiers laid siege to the miscreants there. Three days later, their provisions having given out, the bandits, who were well armed with rifles and bayonets, broke out of the wild thickets in which they had taken shelter and attempted to burst through the ring of soldiers which had been drawn round their cover. Twenty soldiers were killed and twice that number wounded, and though the bandits suffered still heavier losses, the greater number of them succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the besiegers and fled into the open country. They were pursued without delay, however, and next day brought to battle beside a swift and turbid river with high banks, which they had no means of crossing. Cornered here and driven to desperation they fought with the courage of despair. In the fight that ensued fully two hundred brigands fell by steel or ball, and as many more were thrown over the bank and drowned in the river beneath. Amongst those slain was Hia Kwei-ogan, who though wounded in the engagement a few days before, fought with great obstinacy. A few of the bandits made good their flight into Annam. The blow is a heavy one to the bandits and it is hoped that for a long time to come the Tonkin borders will be relieved of their presence.

NOTES FROM SHENSI.

The spring crops have just been gathered, and they have been a miserable failure. The wheat planted in the early spring, but continuous drought, when rain was most needed, withered everything. Official relief was given to some three counties, immediately before harvest, so great was the destitution. Several schemes have been tried with a view to improving the Province and preventing, if possible, the many and ever-recurring calamities. 1.—Industries.—The Governor-General bought plant and erected suitable buildings, at an enormous cost, for establishing a factory to utilize the wool so extensively exported from Kansu. Several foreigners were employed under the overseeing of an official. Whatever the cause, the tail chimney and foreign buildings, with their plant, witness to the entire failure of the project. 2.—Another scheme was to cut a canal—Leships-like—so as to connect the head waters of the Yellow River with those of the Kiangho. A steam dredger was purchased, and other extensive preparations made. Several miles of excavated channel form the only visible result. This navigation scheme also failed. 3.—Another idea was embodied in an attempt to sluiceway the stream of the Kiangho so as to utilize the water for irrigation. After many lives had been sacrificed and much money spent, this, too, failed. These failures bear witness to two facts: (1)—That even in the far interior of the civilised country, there are men not willing to expend money on public good, and (2)—That ignorance of even the most elementary principles of science and resources of nature, is China's most fatal foe as it is the fruitful parent of her greatest scourge. Yet there are calamities beyond the control of enlightened men. Two weeks ago in the country of King-yung hail-stones as large as hen's eggs fell in fatal torrents. In one hour several children were killed, and others injured. The rice crops were completely destroyed over an area of several miles. Adjoining the same district came an invasion of locusts, which completely reaped the farmers of the privilege of reaping their ripening harvest. In this country drought has proved no less a scourge. For six months, January to June, rain has fallen on only eight days. During the same period, 1890, rain fell at Greenwich on 83 days—a comparison shows the vast difference. The showers that were gentle, light, and totally insufficient. Wolves are again on the prowl. Last year they carried off men, women, and children, as many as 14 in 10 days in this immediate neighbourhood. Two days ago, at noon, a wolf carried off a girl of nine years from the doorstep while the parents were at worship. Last night another marauder boldly through a village into a house. He poured upon a lad of eleven, who was recovered, minus his cheek, from the clutches of the brute. I have seen an expedition organized with the most fearless daring. A man entered a den with only a dagger in his hand, and the mother wolf, to prevent his escape, sprang right at his face. The wolf was fortunately repulsed but severely wounded. Unfortunately the old "blue-devils" owned by the people are about as dangerous to the bearers as the wolves. Rewards have been offered and occasionally a wolf is killed; but there is no means of exterminating their fertile brood. I wonder whether there are any, who, disbelieving in ordinary and orthodox missionary methods, would be willing to contribute to a Scientific Social Scheme for the relief of these benighted and destitute people? I should rejoice to see the formation of a Society that could organize the benevolence of those outside present missionary circles, willing to assist in removing the causes of famine, pestilence, drought, ignorance—to present is easier, cheaper, in every way better than to relieve a famine. Would that all the tales—amounting to thousands of pounds—that have been spread of a hundred smuggling schemes for the permanent relief of thousands who pass by night, sorrow-stricken, from their cradle to their grave! "What is the use of preaching the gospel to men whose whole attention is concentrated upon a mad, desperate struggle to keep themselves alive? You might as well give a tract to a shipwrecked sailor who is battling with the surf which has drowned his comrades, and threatens to drown him. I head is under water, and ponder their meaning in a village with eleven families. Their poverty is such as this: There is not a single door or window in any dwelling house—the gaps there are, but no frames. Within there is not any article of ordinary furniture—chairs, tables, etc.; a mud bed, straw mats, and a few millie stalks comprise the furnishings. Their food consists of wild herbs—wheat, a well-known house would dictate—with sometimes a sprinkling of millet (Ko-leung). The wheat just gathered is less than the quantity of the seed sown from which it sprang. Nevertheless they are being dunned for taxes they cannot raise and debts they cannot pay. For three years in succession there has been practically famine, &c., an insufficient supply of food. These facts, and the dark background to darker details which I cannot relate. Now how would a Social Scheme save these people—over 60 in number? An expenditure of £140 would supply a well-known house with "Wang's" cast-iron life pump. That would effectually irrigate their land and so permanently relieve their distress. This is a solitary concrete example of one of a thousand ways in which Christian benevolence could prevent famine. More any Social Scheme would shut the mouths of many calculators as it would open the hearts of the poor. China needs means—not more missionaries or money—God's means for saving soul and body.

THE MURDER OF THE SWEDISH MISSIONARIES.

I have just sent you a telegram with the sad news of the murder of the Rev. Messrs. Wickholm and Johansson, two Swedish missionaries belonging to Wuchang, in an anti-foreign riot at Sungpan on Saturday, and now in a hurried note send you the particulars as far as they can be gathered at present. Sungpan is a market town in the district of Matsinhsien, sixty miles from here on the great road leading to Peking. It is a place of considerable trade; being near the borders of Honan many of the merchants of that province go to it instead of to Hankow. The inhabitants, who number about 20,000, are largely natives of other places, and being strangers themselves they are always very friendly to other strangers. Sungpan indeed has always had the good word of the foreigners who have frequently visited it. A few months ago the Swedish mission rented a native house in one of the back streets, hoping in time to settle down and carry on work there.

They got on with the people remarkably well, but after a time found that certain gentry and bad characters were getting up an agitation against them. Some of the people are concerned in sending them the house was seized and put in prison at Matsin, and very severely beaten. In connection with this the matter was brought before Mr. Joh. Thyen, who is in charge of Swedish interests at this port, and by him represented to the Taotai, with the result that the imprisoned men were set free, and the Matsin magistrate was to see to it that there would be no further trouble.

The next news they got, however, was to the effect that at a great feast and procession on Saturday the 1st instant, the foreigners were to be killed. This information reached the two murdered gentlemen—who were then staying there, and the Consul in Hankow at the same time. The Consul's information came from the Taotai with the request that he, the Consul, should therefore order the missionaries to withdraw. This the Consul, being informed by the missionaries themselves that all was quiet, and that they anticipated no danger, declined to do.

The 1st instant was Saturday, but the feast began on the previous Wednesday, when many thousands of the country people were gathered into the town. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday large numbers of people visited the missionaries' house, but all kept quiet, and when Saturday morning came they fondly hoped they had outlived another false alarm. Alas, early in the day a crowd began to assemble evidently bent on mischief. They began by stealing into the house, and then a rush was attempted on the missionaries' house. Finding it no longer tenable, the missionaries made their way into the house of their landlord adjoining, and saw their own fate staring them in the face. The landlord's house was next attacked so they climbed over a back wall and into another house where they found refuge for a time in a garret. They were found out here also, and ultimately driven out of the garret on to the roof. The whole forenoon passed in this way, and it was now two o'clock, the hour of the appearance of the end. As soon as they were seen on the roof, a great shout went up from the mob, and four men armed with iron rods sprang up after them. The missionaries, followed by these, and pelted with stones and tiles from every side, retreated along about a score of houses when they could get no further, so they leaped into the road and were immediately despatched.

The mob sprang on them, pierced them with their stiletts, and then, as they were being battered, they were stripped every rag of clothes off them; in mere wanton wickedness inflicted nameless barbarities on their now dazed and senseless bodies. My informant saw them lying stark and battered in the Sungpan street with no one to care for them save the native dogs. As soon as the foreigners were killed, a rush was made to find the natives associated with them, most of whom, however, escaped, but one was caught and very badly beaten. He only escaped death through being a Sungpan man and several people were taken to his part. When there was no more killing to be done, the missionaries' house was set on fire and it, and the one adjoining, burned to the ground. The above particulars have been gathered from one of the servants who escaped, and made his way as far as he could to Hankow.

I have no time just now to comment on the above, but I would point out that the anti-foreign feeling created by the Chou Han propaganda proved to have done its work. It is only by rare good fortune that the bicyclist Mr. Lens escaped with his life from an unprovoked attack. On their last journey our veteran missionary Dr. Griffith John with Dr. Gillison were in a similar way attacked by country people with their hoes and pikes, and had a very providential escape from death. But Chou Han has never yet been punished in any way. None of the parties concerned in the two killings have been ever concerned in the two killings, and the last one was caught by the police and handed over to justice was dismissed free and unrebuked. All this has but one meaning and can tend to but one end.

But where were the Sungpan authorities? Although the danger to the foreigners was, according to themselves, so great and imminent, they never did anything to ward it off. At Chiting, only 11 li away, was a military force and 10 li of the Huangchow sub-prefect, a great official in these parts, but no steps were taken to prevent trouble. There is a small military official located at Sungpan with a few soldiers, and he turned out but could do nothing. The crowd attacked him early and drove him from the field.

The first thing to be done now is to bring the bodies in. I hear the Ho family, in whose vicinity this dreadful murder was perpetrated, have covered them with mats and are taking charge of them. The most people were friendly throughout. The rioters came from certain villages from ten to fifteen li away, and the real leaves here to-night to bring the bodies in. I shall join it and on my return hope to be able to send you fuller particulars.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisis and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil.—D. P. KEMNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Advt.)

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

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Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1893.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

A L'OCCASION de la FETE NATIONALE.

Le Consul de France aura l'honneur de recevoir ses Compatriotes en residences ou de passage a Hongkong, le Vendredi, 14 Juillet, de 4 a 6 heures de l'après-midi, au Consulat.

1, Seymour Terrace, Hongkong, 11th July, 1893.

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., Ltd.
RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.
TENNIS SHOES, BROWN CANVAS SHOES, SEA BOOTS in all Sizes.
W. D. & H.O. WILLIS' CAPSTAN, THREE CASTLE, VIRGINIA MIXTURE, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.
NEGRO-HEAD TOBACCO.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Houses of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. SIMON ABRAHAM LEVY has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in HONGKONG and SHANGHAI from 1st January, 1893.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1893.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Telegraphic Address "SOBRINOS," Hongkong.
(A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Under Messrs. Douglas Larraik & Co's Office.

Messrs. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1893.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, TO BE SOLD,

ON SATURDAY, the 15th July, 1893, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Premises, being

ALL that PIECE of GROUND abutting on the North side thereof on INLAND LOT No. 297 and measuring thereon 39 feet 3 inches on the North side thereof on the East side thereof on a Public Road and measuring thereon 64 feet or thereabouts and on the West side thereof on other portion of INLAND LOT No. 280 and measuring thereon 64 feet or thereabouts and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 280, together with the Messuages thereon known as Nos. 29, 31, 33 and 35, TANK LANE.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to VICTOR H. DEACON, Solicitor, or to J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1893.

For Sale.

CHAMPAGNE
"PIPER-HEIDSIECK,"
ANCIENNE MAISON HEIDSIECK

FONDEE EN 1735.
KUNKELMANN & Co., Successeurs, Reims.

\$31 per dozen quarts.
\$33 per dozen pints.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Sole Agents, Hongkong and China.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1893.

THEY LEAD THEM ALL,

THE CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA WINES,

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER and VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivina) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated.

Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to MACONDRAY BROTHERS & LOCKARD, Commission Merchants, No. 30, W. Water Street, Yokohama.

Yokohama, 12th August, 1892.

FOR SALE.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY, Published at the Office of the Hongkong Telegraph, is the best and most complete work of the kind ever published in the FAR EAST. The Directory contains all the latest and most reliable information concerning China, Japan and all the other Countries in the East.

PRICE\$3.00

To be obtained from all Booksellers in China and Japan.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1893.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CANON ROAD, begs and respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that they will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES, to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893.

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of

